

The Sun

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1899.

London office of The Sun, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, Address: 40, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London, E.C. 4.

THE SITUATION WHICH CONFRONTS US.

And the Berlin Policy Followed by President.

SECRETARY DAY TO MINISTER PRESIDENT.

JAN. 12, 1899.

You will temperately but decidedly notify the German Minister for Foreign Affairs that we expect nothing will be done to impair the rights of the United States under existing treaty with Samoa, and anticipate fulfillment of solemn assurance heretofore and recently given that Germany seeks no exclusive control in Samoa.

FROM A WASHINGTON LETTER TO MR. DAY'S

OBITUARY, THE BALTIMORE SUN, JAN. 14, 1899.

Mr. Bayard has been criticised from end to end of the land for his conduct of the State Department. It was quite natural to suppose that one of his high-strung and impetuous nature would have some control over his own department. But it is all a mistake. Exclusive of the mere routine of the State Department, Mr. Bayard had no more influence in directing its policy than he has in the State Department.

SECRETARY WHITNEY TO SECRETARY DAY.

JAN. 5, 1899.

It appears clear that the conquest of these islands is intended by the German Government. A harbor at Samoa will become of national consequence to us in the future as a naval power, but if the islands are to go to the dominion of Germany, it would cease to be of use. The department desires to be a divided whether it is the purpose of the Government to announce any policy regarding the Samoan group of which the officers should be advised.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO CONGRESS, JAN. 15, 1899.

The subject in its present stage is submitted to the wider discretion conferred by the Constitution upon the legislative branch of the Government.

FROM AN INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY DAY

IN THE BALTIMORE SUN OF JAN. 29, 1899.

Mr. Bayard has exhausted the art of diplomacy to secure for the Samoan people the right to govern themselves, and freedom from foreign control.

The Next Question.

If the Berlin agreement between Germany and Great Britain to preserve the independence of Samoa and the Tonga Islands is violated by the consent of both parties, the United States standing aside and surrounding its own interests, what will come next?

Germany would take Samoa. Perhaps Great Britain would take the Tonga Islands. If she did not take the Tongas, she would certainly receive compensation for her compliance in some other shape.

Then, having divided between themselves all the valuable islands of the Pacific, with the exception of the Hawaiian archipelago, these two great colonizing and island-grabbing powers would go for that.

Moreover, they would have every encouragement to begin operations against the independence of the Hawaiian kingdom. One for the other of them will, in all human probability, get the Sandwich Islands if the American Administration at the time follows the example of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration in the case of Samoa.

Perhaps we are ready to hail under the dominion of England or Germany.

It is not a high time to let the world understand the fact.

None of the tied-up horse railroad lines in this city that failed to get out their cars on the first day of the strike succeeded in running cars yesterday except the Forty-second street and Grand street lines. The four companies which had made a start the day before all increased the number of the cars in service.

The belt line tried to run one car, but the mob filled a block on Fifty-ninth street with barricades, and defeated the company. On the Sixth avenue line there was one sharp collision between the police and a mob that had obstructed the tracks, and a policeman who was hard pressed fired his pistol once. He says he fired in the air. Pistols were drawn in more than one instance when the police were outnumbered. Two cars on Fourth avenue were invaded, the passengers were hustled out, and the windows were smashed; a third avenue car was upset, and a half dozen more were stormed with bricks; the Grand street cars ran from obstruction to obstruction, and on Forty-second street there were severe encounters with a mob that, after cars had ceased running for the day, began to pull up the rails.

A few of the companies are doing nothing but wait for the strike to end. There is no sign of compromise from the companies that are in the fight, and no signs of an end except the increased service on the fighting lines. Many arrests were made yesterday.

The Only Way to Win Strikes.

The idea that a car strike can be won by upsetting the cars or slugging the drivers is superstitious. When there is a car to be upset, it shows that the company has been able to find men to operate it in place of the strikers. If that is so, the strikers can assert no right to interfere which will be recognized by the public. And the public has got to prevail. Violence has never prevailed yet.

The only possible way to win a strike is to show that the strikers are indispensable. That will show itself in a short time. If no other workmen can be obtained, then the employer must come to terms. But if others are at hand, then the strike must end.

These are unchangeable facts, and no extent of passion on the part of the strikers and their friends should prevent them from being seen.

To continue the effort in the face of the demonstration of its futility is folly. To make it bloody, under any circumstances, is criminal.

Whose Shall the Harvest Be?

Probably few persons take a livelier interest in the construction of Gen. HARRISON'S Cabinet than the Republican candidates for Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. The composition of the Cabinet can hardly fail to have a considerable influence upon the choice of the Republicans for Speaker. Gen. HARRISON must unconsciously and perhaps unwillingly help some of the candidates, and injure or destroy the hopes of others. Any State which has the honor to be represented in the Cabinet will be expected to be content, and not to reach for the Speakership too. There is no sound reason why this should be so, but so it is. Theoretically the best man should win, but

spective of locality. Practically the candidate from a State which has a man in the Cabinet will be heavily handicapped.

As it happens, two or three of the distinguished Republican names are likely to be exposed to this disadvantage. The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED, who has had the pleasure of getting the Republican nomination for Speaker when it was only a compliment, seems to be on the way to the disappointment of not getting it when it means election. Mr. BLAINE and Mr. REED have the misfortune to hail from the same State. It is a small State for two such eminences. It is understood that the prospects of the ex-Speaker will be somewhat less cordial than those of DAVID and JONATHAN. Grief would plough no furrows in Mr. REED'S amiable Shakespearian brow if he were the next Secretary of State, but not if he were the next Secretary of State. Brother BLAINE'S beautiful white locks will take on no deeper tinge of winter if the next Speaker is not the witliest man in Portland. But in any event that bulky and brainful personage, whether on the floor or in the chair, will still be the first man on the Republican side. There will be no occasion to pity him. He will not be a bruised REED.

The selection of Mr. ALLISON as Secretary of the Treasury would knock the wind out of the sails of the statesman, the Hon. DAVID BREXTER HENDERSON of Dubuque. Perhaps, however, a man who dances with perfect grace in spite of his artificial leg, is not to be hindered in his canvass by the simple and irrelevant fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is likewise an Iowa man.

If that shrinking Wolverine here, Gen. RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER, is to be one of Gen. HARRISON'S Seven Sages, there would seem to be not ample room and verge enough in the Speaker's chair for the Hon. JULIUS CASSAR BURROWS, the Bazoov of Kalamazoo. And yet this mighty JETUS is a good fellow and popular in the House; and he is the master of an artificial eloquence which has been known to blanch the cheeks of the colored editor in the gallery. But the colored editor, and Michigan, but will persevere in its broad bow. A seat in the Cabinet is surely enough for Michigan.

There remain, then, uninjured by the collision:

CANNON, JOSEPH G., Danville, Ill.

MCKINLEY, WILLIAM, Jr., Canton, O.

Whose shall the harvest be? MCKINLEY is the weightier of intellects. CANNON has more elasticity, adaptability, and circulation among his fellow members. But it may well happen when the chances of these are seen to be hopeless, that the friends of other candidates may pick out a dark horse.

For further information on the subject peruse constantly THE SUN, which shines for all.

An Interesting Lawsuit.

Baron CHRISTIAN VON HESSE, as executor, has brought a suit in the New York Supreme Court against LEO P. MORRISON and others, on a claim for interest on a loan of \$100,000.

The case is of interest to the many people in telegraph and express circles who knew the late JAMES MCKAYE, who died in Paris in April, 1898.

In 1892 MCKAYE made a special deposit with MORTON, ROSE & Co. of London of sixty-one thousand-dollar American railroad bonds, to wit: 20 Kansas Pacific six per cents; 20½ per cent. Northern Pacific firsts; and 20 seven per cent. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul firsts. MCKAYE kept a deposit account with MORTON, ROSE & Co., into which the collections of the coupons of these bonds went, with other funds, and on which he drew checks from Paris. In 1896, two years before he died, MCKAYE lodged with MORTON, ROSE & Co. a letter directing them in the event of his death to deliver to MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE, a Frenchwoman and his fourth wife, the sixty bonds. He died, as we have said, in April, 1898. Three weeks thereafter the widow appeared at MORTON, ROSE & Co.'s and demanded the bonds. They were delivered to her, and she took them to Paris and deposited them with her own bank.

Their market value then was \$75,000. In gathering up MCKAYE'S estate, the Bai von HESSE came to this very considerable hole in it in June last. He forthwith made a claim on MORTON, ROSE & Co. for the bonds. He declared that the letter directing their delivery to MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE, written two years before MCKAYE died, became an imperative one as soon as he was dead; and that the letter, in the form of a last will and testament, and was without effect; that it was not a gift of the bonds to MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE, to take effect at the date of the letter or at any time subsequent.

Mr. MORTON, ROSE & Co. lost no time in hunting for the bonds. They traced them to the banking house of HOTTINGER & Co. of Paris, and immediately levied an attachment on the firm in a suit to recover their possession. In this attachment suit the Baron von HESSE has intervened. The defendants are MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE, THEODORE EDITH MCKAYE, her daughter, and HOTTINGER & Co. The French court has signified its purpose not to pass on the title to the bonds, but will leave that to be adjudicated by the New York court. On the 9th of February, however, the French court will probably determine the question of whether the attachment preventing the delivery of the bonds to MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE and THEODORE EDITH shall be maintained.

The proceeding against the three railroad companies is to enforce them from paying interest on the bonds *pendente lite*. An injunction to that effect was granted by Judge PATTERSON on Friday last.

To man of JAMES MCKAYE'S acquaintances it will be interesting to know, that in Baron von HESSE'S affidavit it is in terms stated that the infant defendant THEODORE EDITH MCKAYE "was not related" to the testator, but was adopted some years since by the said MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE and said testator.

Is This the Bray of an Ass or a Voice of Wisdom?

Here is a communication received yesterday, which we hasten to lay before the public:

These are times of great satisfaction to some of our readers, and such as an ass would represent. The fact is that the Fifty-first Congress is very truly yours.

What is the sense of this gentleman, if he has any sense?

Is he grateful because Mr. CUMMINGS will not be in Congress, but will be one more steadily employed in his more familiar business as a newspaper maker? Or does he mean, in a covert manner, to declare his approbation of Mr. CUMMINGS'S course as a statesman in the House of Representatives?

In one thing our correspondent speaks clearly like an ass. Mr. CUMMINGS does not represent THE SUN. He represents his own notions of public duty and the Democratic voters of the Sixth District of New York. THE SUN did not elect him, but those voters did. THE SUN has never given him any particular advice as to the course he should pursue respecting any public question; but those voters have directed him, or they think they have, how he should vote and how he should speak. He has spoken and

voted in consequence, sometimes to the satisfaction of THE SUN and sometimes not.

One other fact our correspondent ignores. If Mr. CUMMINGS had been willing to spend ten or twenty thousand dollars last summer, he would have been renominated and re-elected; but after due study of the subject, he concluded that the game was not worth the candle; and he declined to play it.

OLIVE M. HARRISON'S FARE—Washington Post.

By no means. He can't have a rest. He has been chosen President of the United States, and until he has finished with that office there is no rest for him. He has undertaken the job and must go through with it. If he wants to quit sooner, Vice-President MORTON stands ready to take the place. There is no other way for Gen. HARRISON to get out, if he wants to; but he doesn't.

An appeal is made to the people of this city in behalf of the National Home for Maimed Confederate Veterans at Austin, Texas. We trust that there will be a generous response to the appeal. The city is increasing the Union veterans of the war. It is increasing to hear that many of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic have already taken an interest in it. A goodly sum has recently been added to the fund by the people of Boston, and an attempt to raise contributions is to be made in New York city. The institution that has been established at Austin for the last two years, is wholly inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and the desire of its managers is to raise means for the erection of a structure to replace the small wooden building which is now the Confederate Home. We trust that they may very soon be able to do this, and that the city will assist them in the philanthropic undertaking.

We record with sincere regret the demise of *L'Independent*, a daily journal of marked ability, patriotism, and interest, which for the last five years has been published in this city. The journal was founded by one of your readers, and its closing would be a loss to the city. We and we cordially with Mr. L. LARON, its director, and the staff of accomplished writers who have surrounded and supported him. They made an excellent paper, but fate has been against them. Evidently there is not enough of French-speaking people in this city to require two journals in this language.

A few days ago a youth of 18 who had lost his head died in a lunatic asylum in this city, and it was alleged in the report of the attending physician that his insanity and death had been brought about by the excessive smoking of cigarettes. Another young New Yorker who had been in the lunatic asylum for some time, committed suicide while suffering under temporary insanity, while the physicians attributed to the smoking habit. Such cases ought to be taken as a warning by the youths who are addicted to the practice in question. There is no doubt that six puffs a day, or one-fifth of a cigarette, is when the habit becomes a mental health. Yet we do not approve of the bill that has been introduced into the State Senate providing for the arrest of any person under 15 years of age who may be seen smoking a cigarette in public. Such a measure of special legislation for the suppression of the practice referred to would be more objectionable than the practice itself.

The concealment and care of the beetle are ever a source of anxiety to women.—Boston Courier.

We dare say; but they might avoid it by leaving the beetles off. The worst trouble about the beetle, however, is when it gets on the body and the wearer does not know it. The effect is sometimes truly shocking.

The news that the Dowager Empress of China has ordered a translation of SHAESPEARE'S plays into the Chinese language for the study of the heir to the throne is a dramatic indication of the literary progress of the Celestial Empire. The Chinese have a vast and varied assortment of historic productions of their own, many of them relics of antiquity and composed by sages, yet his Majesty's order is a sign of progress in the study of the literature of the West.

What better omen could our prosperous and provident fellow citizens the pawnbrokers ask for than the meteor seen at Oswego a few nights ago? "Lucifer" is a three-bellied, one-eyed, and one-headed monster, and is much larger than the whole when first seen."

All our citizens are interested in the prospect of the adoption of electric motors in the place of steam engines on the elevated railroad. The question is not one of safety, but of economy. It is not a question of safety, but of economy. It is not a question of safety, but of economy.

The tendency toward pugilism at West Point should not be encouraged. The Military Academy is maintained for turning out warriors, not diplomats.

We are informed by Mr. WILBUR F. CROFTS, Field Secretary American Sabbath Union, that a petition representing fourteen millions of our people, the largest petition ever presented to any Government, and the only one to the United States, is now being circulated.

Some time ago a shrewd negro boy availed himself of the opportunity of borrowing money from the students of an Eastern college by borrowing money on the pretence that he was about to set up a bookbindery and stationery stand for their convenience. The circumstance was reported in the newspapers. Then he went to a college in central New York and successfully played the same game. He was reported in the newspapers. Then he went to a college in central New York and successfully played the same game.

What the promoters of such a scheme really want is a snow storm of laws. They will never have law enough. Let there be too much now.

Read our Ottawa letter to the Dominion.

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THE PRESIDENT AND ARMY PATRONAGE

Gen. Harrison Will Also Have a Great Lot of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The vacancy created in the Inspector-General's department by the death of Brig.-Gen. John M. Schofield is a reminder of the great number of army appointments which Mr. Cleveland has had the opportunity of making. They began at the outset of his term, and the present instance continues them nearly to its close.

There are only three Major-Generals in the army organization, but death and retirement have enabled President Cleveland to appoint to that grade three officers, Gen. Alfred H. Terry, Gen. Oliver O. Howard, and Gen. George Crook. There are but six Brigadier-Generals of the line, yet to that grade he has appointed three officers, Gen. John Gibbon, Gen. Thomas H. Benton, and Gen. John R. Brooke. There are ten staff departments and staff corps, whose chiefs have the rank of Brigadier-Generals, and Mr. Cleveland has had the appointment of seven such Brigadiers in his four years. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Adjutant-General, and Gen. Roger Jones, Inspector-General, are the only ones of the staff departments who have been promoted to that grade. The others have been appointed to the grade by the President.

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